

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day and to-morrow; moderate south winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 57.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

## SECY WILSON HITS PLAN FOR MOONEY STRIKE

Warns A. F. of L. July 4  
Walkout Is Blow at  
Jury System.

## DELEGATES ACQIESCE

Tells Convention Adminis-  
tration Is Still Working  
for New Trial.

## OPPOSES LABOR PARTY

Says Unions Would Lose the  
Influence They Now  
Possess.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—Counselling against the nationwide strike proposed for July 4 as a labor demand for a new trial for Tom Mooney, the San Francisco labor leader under sentence for bomb outbreaks, or the formation of a strictly labor party in the United States, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, completed his address here to-day before the convention of the American Federation of Labor with a vigorous arraignment of the Bolsheviks.

Each of his three points won the approval of the convention. With reference to Mooney, he said: "I would, as a union man in good standing and a member of this body, strongly advise against the July 4 demonstration. I give you my opinion freely, honestly and earnestly. I have been much interested in the Mooney case. I was requested by the President to look into the situation and report back."

"The committee concluded, after a thorough survey of the case, that so far as the jury was concerned it could have come to no other conclusion in view of the evidence placed before it. So far as the judges were concerned there was absolute fairness of decision, but there were other conditions existing in that case which certainly could not be put aside. It was a case in which the evidence was so circumstantial and new evidence has been secured that warrants a new trial. Every evidence that the Administration could put forth for a new trial was done following our report. But we're not through with it. But that is not the phase I wanted to advise you about."

## Strike Propaganda Assailed.

"There has been carried on about the country a propaganda calling for a nationwide strike as a means of inducing a new trial. My friends, do you realize just what that action means to the mass of people of the nation? Do you realize the struggle that has taken place to secure a fair trial for every man? The jury system was brought into operation to protect the poor individual like you and me from the fellow who happens to be in power. Occasionally this system may miscarry, but in the bulk of cases it does not. To attempt to force a nationwide strike by Mooney by the process of a strike would be striking at the very institution that guarantees every citizen his just rights. To put such a thing to effect would make every workingman a juror. Every workingman has not or will not have the opportunity to meet the prisoner, see or examine him, witness the evidence and therefore cannot render a fair judgment. The jury that should try Mooney is that of his own jurisdiction, where all can meet face to face. In declaring against the formation of a labor party Mr. Wilson pointed out that the situation in the United States was different from Great Britain, "a small little island, where the majority of the people are engaged in industrial pursuits."

## No Fear of Bolshevism.

Mr. Wilson declared American labor would never take seriously to Bolshevism and that it would never reach more serious proportions than local disturbances. At the close of Mr. Wilson's address President Samuel Gompers made a strong plea for better recognition of labor in the Government departments. He said:

"Somehow or other in the minds of our representatives in Congress there has been gathered a theory that labor should not have a separate department—that it is not of sufficient value for such recognition. Outside of the mobilization of our young men to be drilled and trained for their duties overseas—outside of the work of furnishing material, no department save more efficient service to the prosecution and winning of the war than did the Department of Labor."

## House Bill for Free Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Independence for the Philippine Islands and their recognition by the United States are proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Mann (Ill.), Republican.

## Make 2 Miles a Minute In Boston to N.Y. Flight

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Boston to New York via the air route in a little more than an hour is the new army speed record, according to an announcement by the War Department to-day. An average speed of 126 miles an hour—more than two miles a minute—was maintained. Lieut.-Col. Leonard H. Drennan, Air Service officer of the Northeastern Department, made the record in a De Havilland Four, flying from Boston to Hazelhurst Field, L. I., a distance of 175 miles, in 83 minutes. Lieut. Willis R. Taylor accompanied him as a passenger.

## STOCKS SLUMP ON 12 P. C. MONEY

Highest Interest Rate Since  
1916 Peace Market Sends  
Securities Downward.

## SOME LOANS 20 PER CENT.

Motors, Oil, Steel and Equip-  
ments Chief Sufferers in  
Check on Speculation.

For the second time within a fortnight the bankers yesterday stuck their fingers in the speculative pie and muzzled things in the stock market pretty generally. After an opening that was far from satisfactory from a bull viewpoint, the market acted decidedly soft throughout the morning, and soon after noon began to decline until just before the close the drop had assumed the proportions of an old time smash in security prices. And the direct cause behind yesterday's break was exactly the same as that which produced a similar decline one week ago last Tuesday. It was the rapid jumps in the rate for call money.

The highest money rate since the big peace market of 1918 was reached yesterday, when 12 per cent. was quoted for both mixed collateral and for all industrial collateral. And even at that figure money was very hard to get. Some loans were made outside, but not recorded in the exchange, at as high as 20 per cent. Several reasons were assigned for this big jump in money rates, among them being a desire on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to curtail the big speculative movement which has been under way, and gaining impetus almost daily, for the last three months. Another reason was said to be the withdrawal of some \$77,000,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank, none of which was recovered. The necessity for making provision for the second instalment of the Federal income taxes, which is due on June 15, was credited in banking circles as the reason for the shortage of call money.

## Floods of Stop Orders.

Stop orders galore were reached in the rapid decline of security prices, although this was more or less of a surprise to those who believed the public had followed the profit that it would take a much bigger decline to touch their stop orders. Agate and the stock of the oil industry in the two weeks of the last eleven days, however, and these were dumped overboard hurriedly when yesterday's downward drive began. In the early part of the decline it was only the more highly speculative industrial stocks and some of those specialties which have received more than their share of attention recently which slid rapidly downward. As the rate for money continued to climb, however, the movement broadened until it had reached Agate, and at the time of the close there were but very few issues quoted on the board which held their own throughout the session. Those stocks which held up were the oil stocks, in which there were some special developments of a very favorable character and in which traders had such faith that they preferred to hold on to everything they could before dropping them.

The session began with an opening quotation of 6 per cent. for money, as well as for renewals of all outstanding loans. Before noon the rate for call money on all industrial collateral had jumped to 8 per cent., the mixed collateral quotation remaining stationary at 6 per cent. Agate there a jump of 101 industrial collateral rate to 10 per cent., but this time the mixed collateral, quotation went with it, and in a short time the high point of 12 per cent. for both classes of collateral was quoted.

## General Motors Leads Decline.

The motor, oil, steel and equipment stocks suffered the most from the drop. In the motor department General Motors led the decline as it had previously led the advance, and from an opening quotation of 22 1/2 it fell to 21 1/2 for a net drop of 1 point. Maxwell Motor declined 5 1/2 points to 44, while Studebaker trailed along with a net decline of 4 1/2 points to 10 1/2. At its low mark of 10 1/2 Studebaker showed a net loss of 6 points. The steel shares, while their decline was not so violent, took their part of the day's losses. The performance of Steel common, however, was commensurate with the very favorably by market observers. Opening at 10 1/2, Steel common sold up to 10 1/2 before the decline set in. Then it dropped gradually on a total turnover of 125,000 shares to a low mark of 10 1/2, closing at 10 1/2, with a net loss of 3 1/2 points. Crucible Steel, which has been heavily bought in the last week or two as a speculative favorite, was the leader of the steel group in the decline, falling nearly 4 points on the day.

## Knights Won't Aid Companies.

Manager Connolly of the Brooklyn branch of the Knights of Columbus Free Employment Bureau informed Mr.

## BURLESON'S AID JOINS FIGHT ON WIRE STRIKERS

Koons Sends Message to  
Companies Promising  
Government Help.

## TELEGRAPHERS ANGRY

Railway Despatchers Give  
Assurances of Support  
to Association.

## CRISIS EXPECTED SOON

Brokerage Operators to Vote  
To-day on Threat to Tie  
Up Wall Street.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

The hundreds of striking employees of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in this city were aroused yesterday by information received at strike headquarters that J. C. Koons, Assistant Postmaster-General, had sent widespread over the country a telegram assuring all telegraph officials that the Post Office Department and the Government are behind them in their fight against the employees on strike.

A copy of the telegram was handed to Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, by a Postal operator, who said he handled the message over the wires.

"If this is true," said Mr. Thomas, "and every action of Postmaster-General Burleson with regard to organized labor justifies me believing it is true, why, it confirms what I said before, that the people's money is being used to defeat organized labor."

"The participation of Mr. Burleson and his assistants in this fight was to be expected. His attitude has ever been hostile to organized telegraph, telephone and post office workers, and organized labor generally."

"Such messages are used to keep those at work from going on strike and putting the strike in jeopardy. They are being tagged and that local employees of the companies are listening to all the conversations."

## Strikers Allege Wire Tapping.

When a reporter called up strike headquarters yesterday he was asked not to talk over the telephone with the leaders, because it was believed the wires are being tapped and that local employees of the companies are listening to all the conversations. The strike actually made little headway yesterday in this city, although twelve Postal employees and three from the Western Union were added to the number already out, swelling the registered list of strikers to 1,187.

S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Telephone Workers, claimed an increase of 4,000 in the ranks of strikers, making the total 22,000, with 270 points affected. Gains were made in Boston, Philadelphia, Chester, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa.

An official of the Philadelphia branch wired to Mr. Thomas that nearly the entire staff of the Postal was on strike in Philadelphia. If the strike is favored the strike would be a successful one.

The brokerage operators of New York voted yesterday on the question of quitting. The men are evenly divided on the matter, so far as could be learned yesterday. If the strike is favored the telegraph companies the necessity of dealing with the union is a serious one.

## Train Despatchers Make Promise.

Assurance was received from J. G. Lohrman, president of the American Train Despatchers Association, stating that the organization, including 5,000 men, would cooperate with the strikers to help prosecute the strike to a successful finish. To-day the railroad telegraphers will refuse to handle commercial business by order of their union. Western Union leaders showed a net loss of 5 points. To-day the railroad telegraphers will refuse to handle commercial business by order of their union. Western Union leaders showed a net loss of 5 points.

## Destroyer Does 41.1 Knots.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The torpedo boat destroyer Cole, the twentieth of her class built at the Cramp's Shipyard here, covered a five mile course in the Delaware River to-day at a speed of 41.1 knots an hour, claimed to be a world's record for a destroyer of her type. The contract speed requirement for the Cole is 36 knots.

The record for this type of vessel over the Rockland, Me. course, is said to be 38.5 knots. J. Harry Mull, president of the Cramp company, said the record was made with an exterminated crew.

## HUNGARIAN BOUNDARY FIXED.

Big Four Approves Rumanian and Czech-Slovakian Frontiers.

PARIS, June 13.—The Council of Four has approved the propositions submitted by the Council of Foreign Ministers for fixing the Hungarian frontiers bordering on Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

## 4,400 VILLISTAS ARE MASSED TO ATTACK JUAREZ

Each Soldier Has a Rifle  
and 300 Rounds of Am-  
munition.

## ONLY 13 MILES AWAY

Carranza Men Killed in  
Clash With Angeles  
Force Near City.

## AMERICANS GUARD LINE

U. S. Rushes 24th Infantry,  
1,675 Negro Troops, to  
Protect El Paso.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

JUAREZ, Mex., June 13.—A skirmish occurred between Federal and advanced forces of Gen. Angeles at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Several are reported killed on the Federal side.

El Paso, Tex., June 13.—A courier who arrived late to-night from the rebel headquarters near Zaragoza less than thirteen miles from Juarez, reports the rebels have 4,400 men, all armed with rifles and each man supplied with 300 rounds of ammunition.

Two field guns and eight machine guns are included in the rebel fighting equipment.

At the time the courier left the camp the intention was to attack Juarez before daylight to-morrow morning.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry, consisting of 1,675 men, arrived in El Paso from Columbus, N. M., last night under command of Col. Arthur G. Had-

sell. This leaves one entire battalion of infantry at Columbus. The Twenty-fourth consists of negroes.

A party of four men from Villa's headquarters, said to be at Villa Ahumada, visited Guadalupe Tuesday. They reported that Villa, Felipe Angeles and Martin Lopez were at Villa Ahumada with 800 men and that more were coming.

They said detachments were at Samalayuca and Tierra Blanca, and at other points about Juarez, at short distances from that city.

## Denies Fighting Near Juarez.

Andres Garcia, Consul for the Mexican Government in El Paso, made the following statement to-day to the Associated Press:

"Stories of fighting in the neighborhood of Juarez are false. There has been no engagement, big or little, and I know that up to last night no force of rebels of any consequence has been within thirty miles of Juarez. Scouting parties are out now, and as soon as they return we shall know more about the whereabouts of any Villista force that may be south of the city across the river."

In any case, there is no expectation of an immediate attack.

"My information is that between 1,400 and 1,600 Villistas were concentrated at Villa Ahumada several days ago, but whether they have moved to the north I do not know."

That the Villista forces in Villa Ahumada are raising money by forced loans was reported by Librado Nunez, a merchant of Villa Ahumada, who arrived at Guadalupe. Nunez said the Villista officer who demanded money from him was dissatisfied with the amount he gave and looted his general merchandise store.

## 200 Mexican Federals Killed.

Two hundred Government troops were killed or injured when the train on which they were travelling to Chihuahua was wrecked by sinking of the track north of Aguas Calientes, according to a Mexico City despatch to the El Paso Herald.

Monterrey and forwarded to Laredo. The wreck is said to have occurred Wednesday. The troops were under Gen. Benteria Luviano.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Orders sending the Twenty-fourth Infantry to El Paso from Columbus, N. M., were issued by Major-General de Rosey G. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, and also the border patrol. It was said to-day at the War Department.

Gen. Cabell has wide latitude in arranging his forces to meet border emergencies. It was pointed out, and it requires no authority from the Department for him to transfer regiments or other units to points of danger.

Ing. Ygnacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador, started to-day for Mexico City on a short leave of absence. While he is away Dr. Juan B. Rojo will act as charge.

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## PEACE TREATY BEING REWRITTEN; SENATE COPY GOES INTO DISCARD; GERMANS BENEFIT BY ALTERATIONS

## EXPERTSCALLED IN WAR INQUIRY

Accountants Already Laying  
Groundwork for Graham  
Investigation.

## MANY EAGER TO TESTIFY

Contractors Who Charge Fa-  
voritism to Take Stand—  
No Counsel Engaged.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Investigation of contracts and production costs by expert accountants with a view to determining the extent to which war appropriations were wasted and where officials profited by improper relations with contractors will be undertaken by the Graham investigating committee of the House soon after the committee gets down to work, probably at the end of next week.

Chairman Graham (Ill.) to-day indicated that while they would be called for general meetings of the full committee early in the investigation accountants working for the various sub-committees and other public-minded men will develop indications of favoritism in the investigation of contracts.

The sub-committees first, he said, will call on the various branches of the War Department for statements as to the amount of money appropriated for each branch, the amount expended by it or through its branches, and the number and descriptions of contracts let in each case.

Following receipt of this information the sub-committees will call on the various branches of the War Department for statements as to the amount of money appropriated for each branch, the amount expended by it or through its branches, and the number and descriptions of contracts let in each case.

Following this the sub-committees will commence the examination of officers and officials and contractors participating in the war contracts. They will claim to have been barred from army contracts through favoritism.

Chairman Graham to-day said that he had received reports from the War Department that the sub-committees will head the ordinance sub-committee, and that the sub-committee will vote itself solely to the question of aircraft production and purchases.

Members of the House who had hoped for a thorough investigation of the war expenditures and one from which real lessons of military administration might be gained expressed disappointment in the appointment of the sub-committees.

It is urged that the committee have the express authority for employing counsel and should have the benefit of such assistance in laying the preliminary plans.

In the light of previous Congressional action the House expressed the hope that the sub-committees will be able to proceed without the assistance of legal minds the deliberations will wander far afield.

## CUT OF \$500,000,000 IN ARMY ESTIMATES

House Reduces Baker's Fig-  
ures by Nearly One-half.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By a strict party vote Republicans in the House today cut a Democratic attempt to put through a new form of "pork" legislation. This was an effort to authorize the purchase by the War Department of a new type of airplane.

The vote was 150 to 71. Southern Democrats made heated protests against the prohibition of the use of appropriated funds for the purchase of additional land for military purposes or for construction.

It was apparent that Democrats had hoped to strike this prohibition from the military measure, and permit the Government to spend millions of dollars in the acquisition of lands from Southern landowners for which the War Department has no present use and probably never will have need.

As soon as this effort was completed, the House passed the army measure, having cut the bill down from \$1,117,000,000, as it came from the War Department, to \$1,000,000,000 in the committee, and to \$718,650,000 in the House. The total saving on the measure since it left the War Department amounted to more than \$500,000,000.

As it passed the House, provides for a temporary army of 500,000 men. Support of the real estate plan by the Democrats was based on the allegation that the War Department, subsequent to signing the armistice, entered into agreements with many landowners for the purchase of land for military purposes.

In some cases, it was contended, owners of land had been forced to move and the failure of Congress to make good on such promises had caused hardship as the Court of Claims would have to adjudicate each case, and Congress would have to pass upon all of them before liquidation could be accomplished.

Opponents of the measure pointed out that if taken over by the Government all of the camps would have changed hands at a tremendously enhanced value.

## SPECIAL TRAIN FOR RANTAU.

President of Palatinate Confers With French.

VERMILLES, June 13.—Herr von Winterstein, president of the Palatinate, arrived in Vermilles to-day, accompanied by his fellow officials.

He conferred with French officers and arrangements were made for trains so that Count von Brockdorff-Rantau, head of the German peace delegation, who is in Cologne, might return here in time to receive the allied reply to the German counter proposals.

## LEAGUE IN RACE AGAINST BILLS

Democrats Hope to Jam Ap-  
propriation Measures  
Into Senate.

## MUST PASS BY JULY 1

Republicans Ready to Put  
Blame on Absence of  
President.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—With just thirteen possible legislative days between now and July 1, the League of Nations and the appropriation bills are elbowing each other for right of way on a single track legislative road.

It is, of course, merely a coincidence but it is a most interesting one that the date most recently assigned at Paris for getting the treaty signed is the same on which the new appropriation acts must come into force if the Government shall continue to pass bills. The necessity to get the appropriation bills passed is obvious. Nobody disagrees on that point, while on the other hand the anti-League Senators want if possible to obtain some definitive declaration on the Knox resolution before the Peace Treaty is signed.

While they say it is not necessary to their programme to get such action there is little doubt that if the appropriation measures were not in the way they would right now be engaged in a race to beat ratification with the resolution.

The legislative situation is that there is a short calendar in the Senate and that appropriation bills of the greatest importance are being pushed through the House and Senate committees as fast as possible. Senate leaders said to-day they hoped to pass the agricultural, the deficiency and the District of Columbia appropriation bills next week. After that, the military, naval and sundry civil appropriation measures must get consideration before July 1. The programme is to take up the Knox resolution not earlier than Tuesday and possibly not to take it up next week at all, depending on progress with the appropriation measures.

## Long Debate Is Certain.

All sides are now settled in the definite conviction that just as soon as the Knox resolution gets before the Senate the big fight will be on. Senator Lodge (Mass.) has gone to Massachusetts for a few days, but his absence may not interfere with proceedings. In his absence Senator Knox (Pa.) may call the resolution up any time after Monday and ask immediate consideration.

If there is objection, which there certainly will be, he will move to take it up, which would make it unfinished business. This motion opens the merits of the resolution to debate and the moment it is made the talkiest will be on. Nobody is willing to guess how long the debate on this motion may last and it makes little difference, because the fundamental question will be just as completely before the Senate in connection with this motion as on the final vote.

Precisely how the appropriation bills will stand if they are passed so late as to not reach Paris for the President's signature before July 1, is a question that is not being discussed with much animation. When the emergency bill for the War Risk Insurance Bureau was passed the President called an authorization to make drafts against the appropriation pending his receipt and signature of the measure, and this was accepted. Doubtless the same course will be pursued as to the other appropriation bills if necessary.

The Democratic Senators held a conference to-day to consider their plan of campaign. So far as the appropriation bills are concerned their minds are quite at ease because the responsibility in that regard is with the Republicans.

Each side is prepared to blame the other if an uncomfortable situation arises involving appropriations. The Democrats will say that the Republicans ought to have been passing the supply bills instead of talking about the League of Nations, while the Republicans can retort that the Democrats have been passing the League of Nations bills.

Continued on Second Page.

## "Sun" Fund Travels to Furthest Billets

SOLDIERS in the Army of Occupation in Germany admire the way tobacco gets to them wherever they may be and not once merely, but almost regularly. From their cards some valuable information as to the plans and hopes of the Germans may be gleaned, especially from a letter of a soldier on furlough. Read it on page 8.

## Holland Also Refuses to Blockade Germany

PARIS, June 13.—Holland has notified the Peace Conference that the Government will not participate in a blockade against Germany in the event of the refusal of Germany to sign the peace treaty.

Holland's refusal to impose a blockade against Germany at the request of the Allies, makes the fifth country which has declined to meet the Allies' wishes concerning a blockade of Germany should Germany fail to meet the demands of the Allies at the peace congress.

Switzerland was the first country to register its refusal to acquiesce, being followed later by Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

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